

WOOD LAKE LANDING. A New Regiment's First Night in the Ene my's Country,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice that the "boys" have fallen into the commendable habit of telling, in the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, of the battles in in action we never knew that we hurt many casting its fitful light on shrub and tree, the which their respective regiments were engaged, and I have been inspired with a desire to emulate them. Don't be alarmed; I shall not tell the story of any such commonplace, every-day battles as Gettysburg, or Chickamauga, or Atlanta. These have been written about much better than I can do it. I shall tell of a battle not recorded in any history I have seen, but in which was dis-

my regiment was engaged. It has long been my intention to write the history of that bloody conflict, as I have feared that it might be forgotten unless some one took the trouble to notify the many chroniclers of the war that they were omitting one of its most important incidents.

Our regiment was composed of "forty-dollar men." Most of us might have gone out before 1862, but we didn't, and when we did go ont our souls were grieved because the 1861 fellows were impolite enough to call us "forty-dollar men." We each and all were thoroughly convinced that our regiment would be a most remarkable and important factor in the suppression of the rebellion. We were confident that when the enemy heard of our being ordered to the front there would be fear and trembling in his ranks. Weren't we resolved to do or die? Weren't we the heroes of a hundred unfought battles? And with such a reputation among the girls for eating our enemies alive, who could stand before us? True, there was a very material deficiency in our regiment, but we it at the time. We didn't have a man in the regiment, from the gallant Colonel, upon little thing about military affairs. We corral the train mules hung their heads with than anybody else, and by going along the black bear. But so far as we could learn, the ment. only ones in our regiment who had ever slain a human being were the Surgeons. We dangerous to ourselves than to the enemy.

without arms at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. There was issued to us a lot of AUSTRIAN SMOOTHBORE MUSKETS.

We didn't like them, and most unanimously kicked. We thought, in arming such a prime regiment as ours, the Government | point about 50 miles above Memphis, Tenn., damage was done, the pickets were coaxed ought to give us the best rifles that could be procured, even if it had to strain itself a do to drill with, and that when we were sent South we would be furnished with better arms. We were inclined to be reasonable, ling of the second day a smaller steamboat and not bother the Government too much, going up the river light was hailed and and therefore condescended to accept the old | came to our assistance. It was soon determuskets for drilling purposes.

arrived, neatly concealed from our view in | boat. cordial co-operation so much depended.

below Cairo, when, lo! there broke upon our | erable to proximity. startled gaze the same old Austrian muskets we had regarded with such contempt at there would be no chance to retreat if we



OUR SAME OLD AUSTRIAN MUSEETS. vigorous than pious. We then and there delonger than we had expected. If the Goverument, as it appeared, was under the control of a lot of sapheads who couldn't see the absolute necessity of giving us the best arms going, it couldn't be expected that

Nation in the prosecution of the war. Cairo hadn't we left God's country-"the and facing the levee. I've never for a mo- regiment with fresh meat from the carcass land of the free and the home of the brave"? | ment thought that we were placed in that Wasn't Kentucky on one side of us and Mis- position intentionally, or that it ever entered

I hope my readers will pardon me for de- often decide the fate of nations and of didn't tell the other regiments. But to this taining them "so long in the porch," as the | battles.

cussion whether it was necessary to tear a out of danger as possible. hole in the paper of the cartridge and pour the powder into the barre! of the musket, or whether we put the cartridge in without tearing it. One of the advocates of the latter theory, in trying to demonstrate with a match and a cartridge that the explosion of the percussion cap was sufficient to penetrate the paper and ignite the powder, burnt his evebrows off. This nearly settled the controversy until an advocate of the tearing theory found amongst the complicated military evolutions of loading a musket as laid down in "Hardee's Tactics" the command of 'Tear cartridge!" This was deemed conclusive, but at the same time it was admitted that if an officer in the heat of action hould accidentally omit that command military discipline would require the soldier to ram cartridge without tearing it; in which event a whole company might be put hors du combat at a most critical period of the engagement, unless the cartridge was so conmade in its cuticle.

Then, the noise those muskets made! To seeing it one would think a howitzer had ne doubt that they thought that the artillery of an army corps had been concentrated within the space of a regimental front; that every gan had a full complement of men, It is the story of the first battle in which | characteristic of our Austrian muskets.



A MATCH AND CARTRIDGE.

whose broad shoulders flapped the bird of ten minutes, owing to the casualties in our terrific. A Lieutenant-who, by the way, freedom, down to the awkwardest private in own ranks. Why, when a squad of us afterwards rose to the rank of Lieutenantthe awkward squad, who knew the first armed with those muskets marched by a Colonel of the regiment-had more sense could, however, boast of having a number shame when they beheld the inanimate line ordering "Cease firing," managed to get of mighty warriors on wild ducks and rivals of their own peculiar rear-end powers. the racket stopped. prairie chickens. There were even some of There never was a question that the butts whom we could proudly say they had slain of those muskets did more damage than the be heard except the groans of our wounded. the antiered monarch of the forest; and it | muzzles, and I've often wondered why our | One fellow had held his musket straight out was currently reported, but only partially officers and file-closers were not promoted before his body and received a kick in the believed, that our Qurtermaster had once for gallantry on the field in remaining be- stomach, and was lying on the ground, sendupon a time heroically deprived of its life a | hind our line-of-battle during an engage-

But let us return to our battle. The ever, as we considered them much more disease and battle, had on board a battery I muskets against their shoulders, were suffer- an excellent brigade, and would have shown transfer to Battery L. 4th U. S. Art., serv-In October, 1862, our regiment turned up stores. The river was very low, the boat broken teeth, while nearly all were feeling been disbanded in the middle of the war, every sandbar between St. Louis and He-

OUR BOAT RAN ONTO A BAR

little. We were told that the muskets would | and hung there for about 48 hours. There seemed to be no prospect of getting off, unless we could lighten the boat. About evenmined that our regiment should be landed, About 10 days thereafter we were ordered the artillery to remain on board; I suppose to turn our muskets over to the Ordnance | because the guns were too valuable to expose Department, and the next day we were or- them to the risk of capture. The small dered South, and at the same time informed | steamboat soon put us ashore at a place that we would receive our arms on the called Wood Lake Landing, near by, on the steamboat. That same afternoon, with our | Arkansas side of the river. This did not enormous knapsacks strapped to our aching lighten the Continental sufficiently, and shoulders, we boarded the steamboat Conti- thereupon the crews of the two boats began pental. Shortly afterwards our arms to transfer a part of the cargo to the smaller

blue packing-boxes. The boxes looked | About this time the horrible idea entered amazingly like the boxes in which the our minds that we would be compelled to Austrian muskets were packed when we remain on shore in an enemy's country all received them at Benton Barracks, and a night. It is true that is what we enlisted slight shadow of suspicion crept into some for; but the stern reality stripped the fruiof our minds, but still we couldn't imagine | tion of our desires of all its glory, and one that the Government would have the temer- and all heartily wished we were some place ity to deceive a body of men upon whose else. It didn't require any reflection to convince us that the distance which "lends The boxes were not opened until we were enchantment to the view" was vastly pref-The position, with the exception that

Benton Barracks. Then it was our regi- were whipped, was admirable; but we ment took its first practical drill in military | didn't know it. In our state of blissful profanity, and, forgetting the Articles of ingnorance at that time, we wouldn't, from War and Sunday-school lessons, swore with | the Colonel down, have known a good milian emphasis and heartiness much more tary position if some one had hit us with it, In a year from that time the most idiotic private we had would have been tied up by the thumbs had he failed to recognize as good a thing as the position we then occupied. Parallel with the bank of the river, and about 150 to 200 yards from it, was the levee, an embankment of earth 8 or 10 feet high designed to keep the river from overflowing the plantations beyond. Even in the pristine purity of our ignorance we recognized this as a pretty good thing to be behind if we were attacked from the interior. To our right, and between the levee and the river, were two vacant log cabins, partly sheltered from any possible artillery fire by the levee, in which a few men could have covered our right flank. To our left there had been a gully in the bank, which had been partly filled with logs-I suppose when the levee was made-and had grown up with willows and young cottonwood. A half hour's work would have made an excellent little traverse covering our left flank, but at that blissful period we tion-primer. Outside the levee, extending about a quarter of a mile to a clearing, was cided that the war would last a good while a dense canebrake with canes 10 or 12 feet high, constituting a pretty fair abatis. Of course, most of us had no more sense than to object to it on the ground that we couldn't see the advance of an enemy through it, although that was the last thing any of us wanted to see at that particular time. wisdom would guide the councils of the

FORTUNATELY, BY SOME LUCKY ACCIDENT, question that agitated our souls was how on will preserve these facts. But what could we do? When we passed we were drawn up in line-of-battle close to earth we could manage to supply a whole souri on the other? And were we not, there- anybody's head that it was the thing we Landing. It was our own battle. No it.-O. B. CURTIS, Detroit, Mich. fore, in the heart of the enemy's country? ought to do. It was simply one of those other regiment was in it. We were selfish But let us return to the Austrian muskets. unprecedented and happy accidents which about it. When we arrived at the front we

good Bunyon hath it, but the memory of A council of the officers was called, and face of a veteran of that regiment, just men- nication in which he sets forth the reasons those Austrian muskets lingers with me like after mature deliberation it was decided tion the name of that battle. the recollection of the time in each man's that it would be wise to put out guards. Vicksburg had been captured, the battles the South, by some clever plays upon the life when he mustered up courage to ask the How this bit of military sense ever happened around Chattanooga fought, the Atlanta names of the various Generals on either ideal of his heart the privilege of seeing her to be knowingly adopted has always passed campaign finished, the march to the sea and side. home from church—and got the mitten. The Bry comprehension. But, more surprising through the Carolinas completed, the recartridges were examined with a good deal still, after considerable debate, it was deter- view at Washington held, the war was over of interest. They were the first we had ever mined that the guards should load their and we were at Louisville, Ky., awaiting seen. The cartridge consisted of an oblong muskets. A detail was made and brought muster-out. Our old, tattered, blood package of powder with a large leaden ball to the rear of our line. It was divided into stained flags, with shattered and spliced and three buckshot tied to one end of it. three reliefs, and the first relief was taken staffs, had been sent to the Capital of our solid comfort, for speed, and for safety, no other ing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, who are

Then for the first time our regiment lay down, wrapped in their blankets, under the blue vault of heaven, around the smoldering remains of their campfires. What peculiar reflections occupy the mind of a young soldier, especially if surrounded by real or imaginary danger, when he makes his first bivouac under the "sentinel stars!" While he cannot dismiss from his thought nervous feelings of apprehension, still he does not dwell on those aspirations which impelled his enlistment, and has heretofore made him eager to meet the fee in the flery fray. Rather do his recollections turn with melancholy delight to the peaceful home he has recently left for the bustling camp. Memory fondly lingers about the faces and forms of father, mother, sister, and sweetheart, investing them with tender qualities never

The small routine of home labor and rest and pleasures lose their commonplace, prostructed as to go off without a hole being | saic features, and are clad with the grace of | boot .- J. C. K., Washington, Mo. beauty and peace. The novelty of his surroundings adds to the tumult of his feelings. hear the explosion of one of them without | The forms of his comrades wrapped in their gray blankets, stretched around him on the been discharged. When our regiment was earth, the flicker of the expiring campfire of the enemy; but we had every reason to indistinct voices of wakeful soldiers con- purity. Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer, the believe that we scared them badly. I have versing together in dreamy monotones, the clash of arms mingled with the low, stern commands of the officers as the relief musters to go out and change the guard, the challenge of the distant sentinel, the rustle of the and that each man was serving his gun at a | night wind amongst the leaves, the twitterkeen jump. It can readily be seen that we | ing of birds disturbed by this rude invasion might have been very useful and have won of their sylvan solitude, all conspire to drive played a peculiar heroism not often seen during our late sanguinary unpleasantness. a good share of glory and renown as a kind sleep from his eyes and slumber from his during our late sanguinary unpleasantness. woo the drowsy goddess to his unaccustomed couch. At last, however, slumber wrapped our camp in dreams, save where the distant sentinels slowly paced their beats, peering | Western men obtained the name of "Iron fearfully out into the canebreak for the coming foe. Somewhere in the "wee sma' hours ayout the twal,"

THE MIGHTY EXPLOSION OF AN AUSTRIAN MUSKET

rang out on the heavy air, and in a moment later the sound was repeated by a hundred echoes from the long line of trees on the other side of the river.

Other sentinels mustered up courage to fire; a crash was heard in the canebrake, and the sentries rushed in with the starteither fight or drown. The very idea gave a good many of the regiment a horror of the close of the war," water, from which they haven't recovered to

leaves off the trees 20 feet from the ground. In a very few minutes the firing slackened, We couldn't keep up the noise over five to the casualties in our ranks having been

ing messages home to his friends under the bones were broken. The only ones who lena, Ark., our destination. This made our seemed to have escaped were those who had voyage slow and irksome, but nothing re- rammed their cartridges wrong end up. The markable happened until we arrived at a Surgeons circulated around to see what smothered voice was heard from the rear calling for help.

I must here make a digression. In coming down the river from St. Louis nearly all of us had caught two things we had never had before-graybacks and diarrhea. We had Aug. 28, 1862. King's Division, to which



PECULIAR REAR-END POWERS.

that wasn't his name. Poor fellow! He afterward died on the glacis of Vicksburg on late hour, and he had just fallen into his first sound sleep when the battle began. Waking up in the midst of the racket he was so badly eight feet wide of the softest, deepest, stick- them the cognomen of Iron Brigade." iest mud in creation.

rear some of us proceeded to ascertain the time. difficulty. At the bottom of the bank we found John sticking in the mud up to his waist, struggling ineffectually to get out. We procured some driftwood and poles, constructed a platform, and pried him out.

Not much slumber visited our eyes that awful night. When morning dawned, war. Its aggregate loss is exceeded in only slowly and cautiously a reconnoissance crept one instance." wouldn't, if we had seen them, have known we had done to the enemy. We found the out to ascertain, if we could, the damage canebrake and trees pretty badly wounded. the ground. At last, nearly opposite the army, and fought directly in front of Pettishot, we found the corpse of a long, lank, sandy-haired native of Arkansas, cold and stiff in death. As we gathered around the body, strange to say, our thoughts were not of pity that one had been suddenly cut off | honorable and solid as the name indicates, in the prime and flush of youth, but the as well as its fighting qualities, and history

of one poor hog.

We all, with perhaps a few exceptions, knew out and posted like a camp-guard about 50 State to adorn its arsenal. New flags had line can compare with this great railway of the that the proper way to load a firearm was to | yards in front of the line, while the reserve, | been procured, and on the white stripes of | Wost,

put the powder in first and the missile next, if such it might be called, was kept care- Old Glory were inscribed in golden letters but it became a matter of very serious dis- fully in rear of the line-of-battle, as much | the battles in which we had been engaged, and every stripe was full from end to end. Some of the officers, including the Colonel, were about the flag admiring it as it stood in place on the color-line. A private of the regiment, with that air of respectful familiarity which comes of mutual confidence between officers and men and from toils and dangers shared in common, approached, and, taking a corner of the flag, spread it out and read the names inscribed thereon. Having finished, he turned to the battle-scarred Colonel, whose face plainly showed the pardonable pride with which his heart was swelling, and drawled: "Colonel, there's one battle you haven't got on here." 'Wha-what's that; what battle is that?" anxiously inquired the Colonel, stepping forward to examine the flag. The private, beginning a stragetical retreat, answered: "The battle of Wood Lake Landing." Instantly the retreat was changed into a flight, whereby he barely escaped a savage attack in his rear from the toe of the Colonel's

A Red Flag is a symbol of danger the world over, but nature has a different code of warnings. Skin eruptions, general weakness and other symptoms speak as plainly as does the red flag. They tell of blood imlong-lived root-and-herb remedy, will cleanse the entire system. Not druggists, but only retail Vitalizer agents can sell it; or write Dr. Peter Fahrney, Chicago, Ill.

NO REASON FOR DISPUTE. Iron Brigade" Title Belongs to Two Or-

ganizations. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The article of S. E. Chandler, in issue of Oct. 17, contains a statement that is misleading relative to the manner in which a brigade of Brigade." Gen. Augur's Brigade, of King's Division, McDowell's Corps, in the early morning of April 18, 1862, made a remarkable forced march to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. The following day Gen. Patrick arrived with his brigade, of which Mr. Chandler writes:

"He was two days on the road from Catett's, and when informed that we [Augur's Brigade | had made the distance in one day, remarked that the men must be made of iron to endure such marching. Thereupon ling intelligence that the enemy was right | Col. Frisbee, of the 30th [N. Y.], gave us at hand and advancing. Confusion for a the name of the 'Iron Brigade,' which name moment reigned supreme, but the river was we carried till we were mustered out, in the behind us, the enemy in front, and it was | Spring of 1863, when the name was taken up by the Wisconsin Brigade, and carried till

I have italicized the misleading part of

All was silent in front, and naught could | earned and received its title independent of | work for the Union army.

The brigade first to receive that name was known as Augur's Brigade, and consisted of the 14th, 22d, 24th, and 30th N. Y., and the 2d U. S. Sharpshooters-virtually a firm conviction that nothing less than a New York State Brigade. It was the origi-6-pound solid shot had gone through his | nal Iron Brigade, receiving its christening was large, and consequently it stuck on of their shoulders to ascertain if their collar- because most of the men were two-year enlistments.

The other brigade which bore the Iron Brigade name was composed of the 2d, 6th, and 7th Wis., the 19th Ind., and (after Oct. Blakely, in Garrard's Division, were two October, 1864. In honor of its Captain the 2, 1862) the 24th Mich .- all Western men. men of Gen. J. F. Rinaker's Brigade, David to go back to their posts, and some degree of It was first known as Gibbon's Brigade, Pinkerton, Co. B, 122d Ill., and a Captain in silence began to prevail, when a faint, until it also received the name of Iron Brigade, in September, 1862, and was called the "Iron Brigade of the West," to distinguish it from the New York brigade.

Gibbon's Brigade first received this title Stonewall Jackson's troops. Gibbon's Brigade got too far in the advance, and met a whole division of the enemy, and so stubbornly resisted them that they were called after that by the enemy the "Iron Brigade" of the Yankee army. Their uniform was tall, black hats and dark suits during the

Two weeks later they were christened the 'Iron Brigade" by Gen. McClellan, who was probably at this time not aware that name of Peter Kennedy, who served with another brigade bore the same title. Both brigades had been with McDowell's Corps, and did not come under McClellan's command till 10 days before this.

I have a letter from Gen. John B. Callis, of Lancaster, Wis., from which I quote: "Gen. McClellan told me at the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia, when his grand reception was given there, what he knew of the cognomen 'Iron Brigade.' Said he: 'During the battle of South Mountain I could see every move of the troops taking the gorge on the pike [Na- from Bruel, S. D., and wishes to indorse the tional road]. With my glass I saw the men | recent letter of Comrade J. H. Bridgman, fighting against great odds, when Gen. of Chamberlain, same State, as to the desirafighting against great odds, when Gen. of Chamberlain, same State, as to the desira- in Richmond, etc. Details of the surrender. Hooker came in great haste for orders. I bility of that section as a settling place. Sherman and his army moving, etc. Sent to the memorable May 22 bravely fighting for asked him what troops were those fighting The atmosphere is bracing and very healthy, all subscribers of this paper absolutely free. his country and the flag. John's bedfellows on the pike. His answer was: 'Gen. Gib- the land is of the rolling sort, and the soil Your name on a postal card is all we require. and disease had kept him awake to a very bon's Brigade of Western men.' I said: very productive. 'They must be made of iron.' He replied: By the eternal, they are iron. If you had seen them at Second Bull Run you would scared that he decided to leave, and didn't know them to be iron.' After the battle I lar hight, with a talus at the bottom six or | Brigade?' Ever since that time I gave

And such they were called in official

name from the other troops. Fox, in his the writer was promoted Corporal. book of Regimental Losses, says : "In proportion to its numbers this brigade sustained the heaviest loss of any in the

At Manassas it lost 894 men out of 2,000 engaged. At Gettysburg it lost 1,153 men out of 1,883. In this battle it lost the generally at a hight of eight to 12 feet above greatest of all the brigades of the Union position of the guard who fired the first grew's Confederate Brigade, which suffered \$12, but was rejected. Congress ought to next to the heaviest loss of any of the enemy's brigades engaged there.

Its record, as to when and where and how it obtained its title of "Iron Brigade," is as

We hope a publication of these facts will regiment with fresh meat from the carcass of one poor hog.

Thus ended the battle of Wood Lake ceding to the otherwhat properly belongs to

A Punster Comrade. H. J. McGivern, Light Battery B, 4th U. day if you want to illuminate the wrinkled S. Art., Wheeling, W. Va., sends a commu-

> From Now Until Spring Overcoats and Winter wraps will be in fashion. traveling in the steam-heated trains of the



The Terrible Grand Rounds. Thomas F. Stevens, Co. B, 122d Iil., Nappanee, Ind., says: "The sketch of Gen. Sweeny recently published reminds me of a circumstance near Bear Creek, Ala., in 1863, when Gen. Dodge was out on the Town Creek expedition with the left wing of the Sixteenth Corps. One night Co. K, 122d Ill., was ordered on picket-guard. Capt. Swayde Cotter was in command of the company, and after placing videts, he laid aside his acconterments, took off his blouse and boots, spread his poncho in front of the big log fire the boys of the reserve had built, and lay down to rest. The order rang out, Turn out the guard!' and Gen. Sweeny, who was making the grand rounds, dashed up to the post, in company with the Officer of the Day.

"Capt. Cotter was taken by surprise. He sprang to his feet, grabbed his swordbelt, buckled it on, hauled out the blade, called the awkwardness for which he was famous in the regiment, cried: "Present-Arms!" The next moment he sang out: 'Hello, Genand you'll have a --- of a time finding all

the picket-posts.' "The perfect honesty and the warm cordiality of the Captain did not save him from one of the worst 'cussings' a poor volunteer officer ever got. Sweeny was a good soldier and an able officer of splendid patriotism, but he was a man of violent temper."

A Service Pension. H. M. Hutchinson, Co. C. 40th Ky., says the last roll-call will soon be finished, and the old boys should fall in line and advance on the new Congress with a demand for their just dues in the shape of the passage of a service-pension bill. It should provide for at least \$12 a month to all who had an honorable service.

Jacob J. White. Co. A. 1st Ga., Crane Eater. Ga., says that when the war broke out he took his statement. The Wisconsin men earned a firm standagainst the so-called Confederacy, the organization of the regiment and com-Somebody yelled "Fire!" and at it we went, and received the title of Iron Brigade, not publicly and in private. The first thing he manded it during its entire term. He was hammer and tongs, knocking bark and leaves off the trees 20 feet from the ground. by marching, but by fighting, eight months before the other Iron Brigade was mustered slipped out, but they caught him again Feb. an officer of the Regular Army and a graduate of West Point. At the battle of Antie-The fact is, there were two brigades in | martial for making a Unionist speech in re- | 143 wounded. The regiment was captured the Army of the Potomac bearing the Iron | ply to a Methodist minister who had spoken | at Plymouth, N. C., and out of the total Brigade name, and both belonged to the in favor of the rebel cause. He and sev- number of deaths-325-Col. Fox gives 154 same corps and division; which has caused eral others deserted once, and were hunted as occurring in rebel prisons. Six officers some confusion and unkind expressions as with dogs. The writer managed to reach and 76 men were killed in action. the praises of the brigades have been nar- Sherman when near Allatoona, and thererated. This should not be, as each brigade | after did some active scouting and recruiting |

Went Through the Mill. steamer Continental, in addition to our regi- vitals. A dozen or two more who, in their as such, April 19, 1862, for iron qualities ment fell back in good order toward Malvern ion, Nineteenth Corps. Its loss was four didn't count them amongst our heroes, how- ment, which had not yet been depleted by haste, had not firmly set the butts of their and endurance in a forced march. It was Hill. In the Fall of 1862 the writer got a men killed and 26 died. of artillery and a large cargo of commissary | ing from skinned jaws, bruised cheeks and | up a much larger casualty list had it not | ing until Feb. 3, 1867. He wants to hear by letter from any of his old comrades. Fort Blakely.

mount rebel works in the charge on Fort | the battery until it was mustered out in the 119th Ill.

"These men mounted the works at the | 15 died. same time side by side, getting a foothold in the embrasure through which a rebel cannon was fired. The three rebel gunners refrom the enemy at the battle of Gainesville, fused to surrender, and were shot down while trying to charge their piece. One was one fellow who had a severe attack of both. both these brigades belonged, had been sent shot by a soldier who mounted the works was mustered out July 14, 1862. Co. K was I will call him John Smith, chiefly because from Pope's army to intercept the union of immediately after Pinkerton and the Capretained in service until Dec. 27, 1862. Col. tain."

Information Wanted.

Marcellus Waire, Coalgate, Ind. Ter., wants the addresses of the following comrades who served in Co. I, 22d U.S. Inf. unlike the other Union troops. They wore during 1876 and 1877: John O'Brien, Privates Matthews, Stoker, Squires, Terny, Macoma, Emery, Post, and Bowers.

Francis Doyle, Soldiers' Home, Va., writes that he wishes to find a comrade by the him in the 162d and 114th N. Y., and was They were mustered out Aug. 12, 1865, in New York City. Says Doyle: "I gave him, for safe keeping, my discharge and other We served 13 months as prisoners of war at Camp Ford, Tex., being released about May 127 men died.

Homes for Settlers. P. H. Harless, Co. B, 7th W. Va. Cav., Lewiston, Ill., says he has just returned

"General Scoot."

Dr. W. H. Gray, Corporal, Co. D, 27th N. Y., Michigan City, Ind., says all the members of his regiment will remember him, as stand on the order of his going, but left at | saw Hooker at the Mountain House, near | he was called "General Scoot." He did once. In his precipitate fight he forgot the where the brigade fought. He sang out: duty for 18 months as a private soldier. At bank of the river 10 or 12 feet in perpendicu- 'General, what do you think of the Iron | the second battle of Fredericksburg he was specially detailed to take charge of a small bedy of men and hold a ravine opposite the publication, and quite interesting. Past enemy's battery on the river bottom to the When we heard the cry for help from the orders and reports right along from that left of their forts. The position was a dandent; George S. E. S. Converse, Vice-Presigerous one, but the line was held, and seven | dent; George S. Evans, Secretary; Thomas E. These facts should certainly silence all of the rebel artillerymen were captured charges that they assumed or borrowed the | without firing a gun. For this little work | Complaints.

> Joseph C. Underwood, Union City, Ind .: was in 21 battles, and in the last one, after lying five hours on the field, desperately wounded and bleeding, I was picked up and taken off to prison, where I was kept, poisoned and starved, for months. I get only \$6 a month pension, which is not Total number cared for since the Home Total number cared for since the Home enough to support myself, let alone my wife and children. I applied for an increase to pass a law raising all \$6 pensions to \$12.

Lucius Jones, Fredonia, N. Y., has 720 back numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, all in good condition. He will dispose of them to the highest bidder.

Earl U. Brice, Ilion, N. Y., wants, by mail, a copy of the words and music of "Just Before the Battle, Mother," Joseph O. Lopez, Co. F, 99th N. Y., says

he recently received a letter from his old commander, Col. D. W. Wardrop. It recalled old times, and brought both laughter and tears. Comrade Lopez recites many in- United States Government, \$25,052,50; donastances of Col. Wardrop's especial kindness to the men under his command, and says there was not a better commander of any regiment in the service.

Good News for Asthmatics. We observe that the Kola plant, found on the Congo River, West Africa, is now in reach of sufferers from Asthma. As before announced, They can be discarded, temporarily, while this new discovery is a positive cure for Asthma. You can make trial of the Kola Compound free sending out large trial cases free, by mail, to sufferers.

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of

Various Commands.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.

The 106th Ohio.

This regiment, with the exception of Cos. I and K, was organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, in the Fall of 1862, to serve three years. Cos. I and K were organized at Camp Dennison in September and October, 1864, to serve one year, and were assigned to this regiment. Col. George B. Wright, the first commander, was discharged March 5, 1864. When mustered out, June 29, 1865, the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Tafel. Three officers and 27 men were killed and one officer and 21 men died in the service.

The 4th Mich. Cav.

Organized in August, 1862, in Detroit, Mich., the regiment soon after entered the his men who were on the reserve into line in | field under command of Col. Robert H. G. front of the fire, and faced Sweeny. As he | Minty. It had enlisted for three years, and stood hatless, coatless, barefoot, and with at the expiration of its term, July 1, 1865, his pipe in his mouth, at the head of his | was mustered out. Col. Minty received the squad of men, who were all in similar disorder, | brevet of Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. the Captain, with the gravity of an owl and Benjamin D. Pritchard was also brevetted Brigadier-General. At the battle of Noonday Creek, June 20, 1864, while in Garrard's Division, Cavalry Corps, the regiment lost eral; glad to see you. — dark to-night, 11 killed, 25 wounded and 11 missing. Total loss in service, three officers and 48 men killed and two officers and 341 men died.

Battery C, Mass. L. A.

Battery C was a three-years regiment, recruited in Lynnfield, Mass., during the Summer and Fall of 1861. It entered the field with Capt. Dexter H. Follett in command. Capt. Follett was discharged in November. When mustered out, Sept. 16, 1864, the battery was commanded by Capt. Augustus P. Martin. It was in Griffin's Division, Firth Corps, and was known as "Martin's Battery." One officer and nine men were killed and 10 men died.

This regiment was organized at Hartford, Conn., Aug. 24, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out of service June 24, 1865. Col. F. Beach was commissioned upon 12, 1863. Later he barely escaped court- tam the command lost 42 men killed and

Battery B, Mass. L. A.

The battery was organized at Quincy, Mass., July 31, 1861, for three years' service, and Ormand F. Nims was commissioned James W. Huff, Co. E, 85th Pa., Fort Mc- Captain. Capt. Nims was discharged Jan. Pherson, Ga., says he enlisted in 1861, at 7, 1865. Capt. William Marland succeeded Washington, Pa., joining the 85th Pa. at him, and remained in command until the Uniontown. The organization went through | battery was mustered out, Aug. 11, 1865. its baptism of fire at Williamsburg. Luck | The organization was generally called was not good at Seven Pines, and the regi- "Nims's battery," and was in Grover's Divis-

Battery A, Mass. L. A. The battery was organized at Boston, Mass., Oct. 3, 1861, with Josiah Porter as Captain, to serve three years. Capt. Porter was dis-Thomas F. Stevens, First Sergeant, Co. B, charged Sept. 27, 1862. Capt. William H. 122d Ill., Nappanee, Ind., says the first to McCartney succeeded him, and remained with organization was called "McCartney's Battery." It served in Brooks's Division, Sixth Corps. Its total loss was six men killed and

The 1st Ill. Cav.

The 1st Ill. Cav. was formed at Alton. Quincy and Cairo, Ill., in the Summer and early Fall of 1861, to serve three years. With the exception of Co. K, the regiment Thomas A. Marshall commanded. The regiment lost 17 men killed and 26 died.

The 118th Ohio.

The regiment was organized at Cincinnati and Camp Mansfield, O., from Sept. 12 to Nov. 7, 1862, to serve three years, and was mustered out June 24, 1865. Col. Samuel R. Mott resigned Feb. 10, 1864. Lieut.-Col. Edgar Sowers was in commandof the regiment when it was mustered out. At Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863, the taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill April 9, 1864. command lost five men killed and 31 wounded. At Resaca, Ga., while in Judah's Division, Twenty-third Corps, it lost 17 killed, 89 wounded and 10 missing. The command also served in Hascall's Division, papers that would be of great service to me. Twenty-third Corps. The total loss was one officer and 55 men killed and one officer and

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A copy of the New York Herald of April 15, 1865. Full and authentic account of the assassination and death of Abraham Lincoln, with portrait; Jeff Davis at Danville; Grant and Lee As a souvenir worth much. Write at once. Sent all postage prepaid .- L. A. McLEAN, 38 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts Soldiers' Home,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has received the 13th Annual Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, at Chelsea, Mass. This is a very concise, business-like Commander-in-Chief J. G. B. Adams is Presi-Barker, Treasurer, and George W. Creases Superintendent. We extract the following statistics:

Number in Home June 30, 1895 ... Greatest number in the Home during the year, Jan. 20 and 21, 1895 Smallest number in the Home during the was opened. Number sick in hospital June 30, 1895..... Total unfit for duty June 30, 1895. 114 Average age of membership June 30, 1895. 58,77 Average age of those admitted during the Number of deaths during the year Total number of deaths since the Home

The oldest man in the Home June 30,1895, is 87 years of age. The youngest man in the Home June 30 1895, is 47 years of age.

was opened.....

The receipts for the past year have been from the following sources: The annual appropriation by the State, \$30,000; from the tions from the Woman's Relief Corps, \$164.54; individual donations, \$402.50; bequest, \$250; pensions for men in the Home, \$12,342.32; interest account, \$2,134.65; from other sources, \$1,097.96.

One-Armed Pensioners.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Expecting some pension legislation by our next Congress, would it not be well to advocate. through your paper, certain lines to be followed in each class, so that those interested can work together? Take, for instance, the lask no fee. DR. KRUSE CO., St. Louis, Mo. can work together? Take, for instance, the class who lost limbs in the service. At the

close of the late war the highest pension paid to an ensated man was \$8 per month. This continued to be the highest for nearly 10 years, then it was raised to \$14, and after several years was again raised to \$18, and again after several years intervening it was by

degrees raised to its present rate. For years after the close of the war a common farm hand received \$40 to \$50 per month and board. A man who lost an arm, after years of service at \$13 per month, was forced to support himself, and possibly a family, on

\$8 per month. This is wrong. The remedy is to have Congress pass a bill authorizing the payment at the present rate from date of discharge, deducting the money already paid. This can be advanced by inducing the various State Legislatures to pass a joint resolution requesting their Representatives in Congress to work for such a bill. In this way a great wrong can be righted. Much could be said in favor of this .- H. E. STOUT. ENBURG, Co. E. 40th N. Y., Delhi, N. Y.

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